

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription
price \$12.THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE
CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price:—One Copy..... \$3
Three Copies..... 9
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15Postage five cents per copy for three months.
JOB PRINTING of every description, also stereo-
typing and engraving, neatly and promptly ex-
ecuted at the lowest rates.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 303

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 95 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
MIDRA.—Fecundation.PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall.—
LADY OF LYONS.STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—Parsi-
tization.GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—
Der Waffenschmied.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 51 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Blacker sts.—Rip Van Winkle.BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—
Fritz, Our German Cousin.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third
st.—Bound This Clock.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince
and Houston sts.—The Black Crook. Matinee at 1½.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—She Stoops to Conquer.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—The Gypsy Chorus.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Willy Winkie. Afternoon and evening.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third
st.—Fanchon, The Chick.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
Variety Entertainment.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
Sixth av.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—
San Francisco Minstrelsy.ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—The Royal
Marionettes. Matinee at 3.COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lauding Gas—Bubblesque
Opera.P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th
avenue. Afternoon and evening.AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 31 av., between 63d
and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broad-
way.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 30, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."GHOUL BUCHU: THE INFLUENCE OF A GREAT
AND GOOD MAN"—LEADING EDITORIAL
ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.A BRITISH WAR VESSEL FIRED UPON BY THE
SPANISH CARLISTS: ONE OF HER CREW
KILLED—SEVENTH PAGE.SPAIN'S COLONIAL MINISTER TO START IM-
MEDIATELY FOR CUBA: A LABOR STRIKE
IN HAVANA—SEVENTH PAGE.MOVEMENTS OF THE MERCANTILE FLEETS
BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA—IM-
PORTANT GENERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.PIO NONO TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR:
ANOTHER FULMINATION IN DEFENCE OF
THE ROMISH CHURCH—SEVENTH PAGE.THE NEW KING OF SAXONY—BUSINESS IN
LONDON SUSPENDED BY REASON OF THE
DENSE FOG—SEVENTH PAGE.ANOTHER PANIC STARTED ON THE VIENNA
BOURSE: THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT
TRYING TO BRIDGE THE FINANCIAL
CHASM—SEVENTH PAGE.AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FINANCES: THE
VIENNA BREAK: THE BANK OF EN-
GLAND TO TIGHTEN THE DISCOUNT
SCHEDULE: WALL STREET OPERATIONS—
THE COAL SALE—FIFTH PAGE.THE FIRM OF A. & W. SPRAGUE TO BE ASSISTED
BY BUSINESS FRIENDS: NO SUSPENSION
PROBABLE: THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILI-
TIES—SEVENTH PAGE.FAILURES AND RUMORS OF FAILURES IN
BUSINESS ANALYZED: THE FINANCIAL
OUTLOOK—OPERATIONS IN METROPOLITAN
REAL ESTATE—EIGHTH PAGE.THE WORKING PEOPLE'S BAD PROSPECTS FOR
THE WINTER: HUNDREDS DISCHARGED
AND THE WAGES OF BOTH SEXES RE-
DUCED—FIFTH PAGE.ST. TAMMANY GIRDING HIS LOINS FOR THE
NOVEMBER STRUGGLE: A GRAND COUNCIL
OF ENTHUSIASTIC WARRIORS AT THE
WIGWAM LAST NIGHT: THE YOUNG DE-
MOCRACY PRESENT IN FORCE—FOURTH
PAGE.MR. NAST TO BE RAISED ABOVE THE LEVEL
OF A DRUDGE: SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY
FOR THE STRUGGLING ARTIST—THE
SCITUATE BEACH MYSTERY—THIRD PAGE.OBITUARY NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS
RECENTLY DECEASED—THE ANNEXMENT
OF WESTCHESTER—FOURTH PAGE.EDWARD S. STOKES FOUND GUILTY OF MAN-
SLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE AND
SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS' IMPRISON-
MENT: THE CLOSING OF THE TRIAL AND
WEARY WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—
THIRD PAGE.FRANK L. TAINOR CONVICTED OF EMBEZ-
ZLING \$400,000 FROM THE ATLANTIC
NATIONAL BANK AND COMMITTED PEN-
DING ACTION FOR A NEW TRIAL: GEN-
ERAL LEGAL BUSINESS—FOURTH PAGE.GOVERNOR DIX OFFERS A REWARD OF \$5,000
FOR THE KELSEY OUTRAGERS: THE
ACCUSED PARTIES BEFORE THE CORO-
NER, BUT REFUSE TO TESTIFY—TENTH
PAGE.THE ANNEXATION OF LOWER WESTCHESTER,
which will be voted on at the coming election,
will bring unmixed good to the city of New
York. It gives us a chance of cheap rents,
which is the great want of New York.Ghoul Buchu—The Influence of a Great
and Good Man.

No one seems to know exactly when Ghoul Buchu first came upon the street, nor from whence he came, nor anything pertaining to his early history. We are so easy on the subject of early histories in our New York business life that the most successful operator of the day might be a graduate of Sing Sing or a fugitive from New England justice, living under an assumed name. Few would know, and we are afraid very few would care. The story might find its way into some of the journals, but no one would believe it, and it would be denounced as an invention and attributed to slander. Ghoul Buchu came, as we all know, noiselessly upon New York like a thief in the night, as the Scripture says in fitting phrase. He has been with us many years. Unlike most of the Buchu class, the Ghoul avoids noise and ostentation, and does not consider a brass band necessary to his success in Wall street. He is rarely seen. He does not give money to the poor through the public journals. He never runs for office. He has no interest in the Young Men's Christian Association.

It is this mystery about the career of Ghoul Buchu that makes it impossible for us to say when or how he became the master of the Great Buchu Railway—the same road which is now regarded in the money markets of the world as an emblem of American credit. By one of those strange phenomenal freaks which foreigners show when they have relations with America no railway is as popular as an investment with foreign capitalists as the Great Buchu. It has never been known to pay any dividends until within the last year or two. It scarcely paid the interest on its bonds. For twenty years one second-hand success in its management in a kind of dynastic succession of villany. The more second-hand that surrounded the road, the more evil things that were done by its managers and in its name, the more uncertainty there lingered about its dividends and the security of its capital, the more anxiety was shown by our foreign friends to invest in it. Capitalists went abroad to urge the advantages of one road or another, really sound and good in their way and managed with honesty and skill. They were instantly asked if they had any shares in the Great Buchu for sale. When the answer came that Great Buchu shares were not exactly the investments honest Americans commended to their friends, the answer was a shrug of the shoulder, which probably meant that, as American credit went, the investment which bore the worst name was very likely to be more secure than those which were trumpeted so noisily over the world.

If we are to thank any one for this reputation abroad it is certainly Ghoul Buchu. And as probably, no follower of the Buchu financial philosophy is more famous than the Ghoul himself—more famous and more gifted—his character will justify a special study. We have all read the maxim, which our teachers of the young cannot too often write in their books of penmanship, that "The world owes every man a living." The foundation of Ghoul Buchu's character is in this maxim. Success has enabled him to develop and cultivate it, however, as it enabled great minds like Bacon and Newton and Galileo to make useful discoveries and fashion philosophies out of the simplest manifestations of nature. From Ghoul Buchu we have learned the wise precept that a man owes the world nothing, and those other precepts, which we trust to see engraved on his monumental sepulchre:—

"Justice is only an extra margin of five per cent."

"Success is honesty."

"Religion is a trick of the bulls to put up prices."

"Legislation is the good investment of a million of dollars."

"The freedom of the press is becoming a license, because it means pay every day."

"Railways are never good unless they enrich the directors."

"God made the people that the railways may live on them."

"Railway owners have no rights which railway directors are bound to respect."

"Victor Hugo says, 'Success is merit; gilt is gold.'"

These sound principles of Buchu finance, which have controlled Wall street for so many years, are the teachings of Ghoul Buchu, and we owe to one of his cynical moods, perhaps, this celebrated doctrine:—

"A successful man is always honest. A man who steals a ham goes to the Tombs, as he should. A man who steals nine millions has only to pay it back at the time most suitable to the market, and invest some of his profits in a newspaper."

To repeat the history of Ghoul Buchu would be like repeating that of George Washington or any other distinguished man. Our purpose is to do justice to his character, and show our young men how the example of a great mind is a blessing to the generation. Ghoul Buchu has made, we suppose, twenty millions of dollars. In making it, he has cost American credit one hundred millions. While some of our Puritanic friends make a great ado over this loss, we say boldly that the example of a Ghoul Buchu is well worth a hundred millions to us as a people. What American would give up the memory of Washington, for instance, for one hundred—nay, for five hundred millions? So with Ghoul Buchu. He is a type of our financial time, even as Washington was the type of his time. Here is a man who has made lying a religion; who has no conception of honor, sincerity, kindness, frankness, fair play; whose hand is against every man, and who would plunge the dagger into the bosom of his brother, in the spirit of Cain, to add one per cent to his gains. Could such a man be spared from our history, from our American Pantheon? Never! We have laws; but Ghoul Buchu can unmake any law in a week after reaching Albany. We have justice; but Supreme Court judges have only been too glad to sit in his chambers over his wines and sign his decrees in the name of the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. We have a free press; but Ghoul Buchu has only to summon the needy Bohemian into his presence to make him his slave. The needy man hurries to his journal and prints the Buchu lie, and next morning is dismissed. Perhaps the Ghoul will see that no harm will come to him—want at least. Never! for this would be a

The Herald's Special Cable Reports
from Foreign Ports—A New Feature
in Our Shipping News.

In the early days of the HERALD one of its first and most important successes was gained in the collection of the shipping news in the port of New York. While the old "blanket sheets," as the newspapers of forty years ago were called, were contented to obtain the list of arrivals as the vessels dragged slowly up to their wharves, the HERALD's boats swept the lower bay and dashed out beyond Sandy Hook to gather the names of incoming ships and to hurry up to the city with such intelligence as they might bring. Merchants and shippers, owners and underwriters, got up in the morning to learn over their coffee of the safety of their ventures or, it might be, to hear of some misfortune, that had overtaken them. The news was most valuable. It not only relieved suspense, it put money in the pockets of the merchants by enabling them to trade promptly and profitably on the cargoes they expected and to turn the knowledge that their vessels were coming up to good account. The importance of the shipping news was soon demonstrated by the desperate efforts made by the old journals to emulate our enterprise and by the rapid increase of the HERALD's circulation. The rivalry in this particular department of news gathering was mainly instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the Associated Press; but there never has been a time when the HERALD's special reports of arrivals did not embrace a large number of vessels not included in the general report, and hence our shipping news has always been the most complete and the most valuable to be found in the city. While a member of the association, and bearing a full share of all its expenses, we have never abandoned or relaxed our individual enterprise, and have thus succeeded in making the HERALD the great organ of the commercial and shipping interests of the country.

It will be observed that we have now introduced a new and important feature into our shipping news. As in former times we availed ourselves of boats, and subsequently of steam yachts, to gather up the arrivals in our own harbor twenty-four hours before vessels could reach their docks, so now we avail ourselves of the Atlantic cable to lay before our readers the arrivals of vessels at European ports and their departures therefrom, ten or twelve days sooner than the intelligence could reach them by mail. This enterprise will be a costly one, it is true; but the importance of the news we thus give to the American people cannot be overestimated. The whole shipping and mercantile community is interested in these reports, and millions of dollars are involved in the daily cable list of arrivals and departures which we shall continue to publish. We shall lay before our readers every morning the shipping news from European ports simultaneously with that of our own harbor. Shipowners, underwriters and merchants will thus learn of the safety of their outward bound vessels and cargoes when they reach their destination just as promptly as they will learn of their return to our own waters. We shall also give the casualties which occur to ships trading to America, so far as they are known in European ports, and this will save much unnecessary anxiety on the part of owners and shippers on this side of the Atlantic. Yesterday morning, for instance, we published the names of two ships—one bound for New York and the other for Philadelphia—both of which were compelled to put back to port, one with a refractory crew and the other in consequence of a leak. The delay in the arrival of these vessels at their destinations might have occasioned much trouble, and probably loss, had it not thus been accounted for by our special cable report.

At present our list may not be quite full, but we calculate to make it complete, so that European ports shall soon be as well covered as New York, so far as American shipping is concerned. The enterprise is unprecedented, and will largely increase the value of the HERALD as a commercial paper. We have felt that, however heavy the expense of these special shipping reports may be, it was proper that we should avail ourselves of the advantages of the cable for the benefit of this important interest, and thus make good the standing of the HERALD as the leading commercial newspaper of the United States.

The Conviction of Taintor—A Satisfactory Verdict.

Before Judge Benedict and a jury yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, Frank L. Taintor, late cashier of the Atlantic National Bank of this city, charged with embezzling the sum of \$425,000 of the funds of the bank, was found guilty. The rulings of Judge Benedict in the case, in excluding the offer to prove in behalf of Taintor that he acted by and with the advice and consent of the bank directors in the fraudulent disposition which he made of the funds of the bank, will be very gratifying to honest men, and will be found very important as warnings to the directors of every national bank who have departed from the sphere of their legitimate business to try their luck in stock gambling, and particularly if they are still dabbling in margins. The verdict against Taintor will apply to all concerned in his crime, and to all guilty under similar responsibilities of the same fraudulent practices. The rulings of Judge Benedict and the judgment of the jury in Taintor's case cover the whole ground of these stock-jobbing ventures with the funds of our national banks. A motion, some weeks hence, will be argued for a new trial. Meantime Taintor remains in Ludlow Street Jail. So far the demands of justice have been fairly met; nor do we imagine that the plea in behalf of the prisoner, which has once been rejected by judge and jury, will be accepted in a new hearing. Nor should any plea of mercy for the criminal be admitted in this or any other case, which will be cruelty to the community.

CHEAP RENTS IN LOWER WESTCHESTER will mean cheaper rents in what is now known as New York city, if the people vote favorably to the annexation of Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge on Tuesday next. It is a people's matter; let the people look to it.

THE PRISONERS in the alleged Kelsey murder have been released on "parole" until Saturday. Their counsel hinted that he would hold all parties who illegally deprived these worthies of their liberty to a strict accountability; the Judge could not make out whether he had jurisdiction in the matter, and the Coroner, on the advice of the District Attorney, let them go. Thus closes another scene in this disgraceful farce. If some Bill Sykes had knocked his Nancy on the head and concealed her body no bail would have been taken for him. But these highly respectable Huntington church members, with a charge of murder or aiding in murder hanging over them, are released on parole!

A HEAD WIND—The wind which headed off the St. Louis prize fighters by blowing their steamboat across the river and the pugilistic excursionists into the affectionate embraces of the Illinois police. The "mill on the floor" was, necessarily, postponed on account of the weather.

A QUESTION FOR MR. BLAINE.—If Mr. Blaine means to be Speaker and to run for the Presidency he must soon decide one question:—"What will he do with the Credit Mobilier members of the House?" Take Mr. Dawes and Mr. Garfield, for instance. Does he mean to give these two dishonest representatives the chairmanships of the two most important committees?

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A CHANCE.—If the good men of the republican party mean to reform their organization they must do it in the approaching Congress. First, let them kill Ciesarism; second, let them say to the Credit Mobilier Congressmen, like Dawes and Garfield, "Gentlemen, you have been tried and found wanting, and cannot preside over the committees of Ways and Means and Appropriations." The first step towards reform is the hardest. These appointments will be the crucial test for Mr. Blaine.

THE "NAST RELIEF FUND" promises to be a success. We were certain that the American public, pained at the position of Mr. Nast, would respond. The letters published elsewhere evince the fact that genius has generous patrons in this land of ours, although they are to be found outside of politics. We shall hold our columns open for the expression of that sympathy and admiration which are more than words—namely, what the gifted being most wants—money.

THE FUTURE.—The coming strife in our local politics will be between the Yankee and the Irishman, between Jonathan and Patrick. We are afraid that honest Tom Murphy will find it hard to decide. Just now Jonathan is in power, and whittles away at our treasury with an energy that makes us tremble at the idea of our future taxes. But Patrick is busy and means to fight. All this time Hans looks on, with his pipe and beer, and says nothing. What will Hans do?

MORRISANIA, WEST FARMS AND KINGSBRIDGE are the portions of Westchester county on which the citizens will vote next election day as to whether they shall be annexed to the city or not. It is a project well worthy of our citizens' consideration, and should not be lost sight of in the hurry of the canvass. It is the business of the poor man as well as the rich, and politicians will not trouble themselves much about it. It will give our city-jaded men a chance to possess within the city limits healthy homes, where the population is not overcrowded, at cheap rents.

Hanging Played Out for the Rich.

After twenty-two months the murder of James Fisk has been declared to have been manslaughter in the third degree. After three long and wearying trials the dandy man-slayer is told by twelve "good men and true" that shooting down his enemy was a deed barely escaping from being honorable by some miserable points of law, which involved, unfortunately, four years in Sing Sing. A grand vindication of the law, truly! Civilization has reached its acme when the assassin and his friends must have consideration. To the rope with the Reynolds, to the noose with the Nixons, to the gallows with the Fosters. They were day laborers or loafers, bill-stickers or car conductors, and they can be spared from this civilized age, where they neither adorn nor shine. If they kill they are cold-blooded murderers, but the "curled darlings of our nation," who kill with the pistol, must be preserved, even at the cost of a short imprisonment, that they may dazzle on Broadway and lounge about the porticoes of the great hotels. Reynolds was wrong. Hanging is not played out in New York—for day laborers, bill-stickers and car conductors like himself and his successors under the gallows beam.

What are we to say of the conduct of this case for the people? How did they so present the facts that killing became no murder? We bow, by a time-honored custom, to the inviolability of the jury-box, until an offence is brought home in a particular case. If we have any blame to cast we will not in charity lay it on the Stokes jury, or any of them, unless forced so to do by the finding of another. It is a case like one of murder in which nothing but innocence must be presumed. The question with them we leave altogether aside. The conduct of the case on behalf of the people will be brought severely in question. It is not merely did the prosecution do their best, but did they do the very best that could be done? The process has been costly enough in all conscience to give the very best service to the people. The result tells us whether they got it or not. A man convicted of murder in the first degree on a former trial is suddenly found to be merely guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. It is a pleasant transmutation for the curled darlings, an apotheosis of homicide for the jeunesse dorée. You may in future judge the utmost degree of crime a man can commit by the cut of his coat, by the mounting of his pistol and the curl of his hair. There must be commiseration for the gloved exquisite who kills and for his friends. His cold-blooded killing of another must be allowed to be "done in the heat of passion, without design to effect death and without circumstances to justify the killing." This is the present stage; but why should we not advance a step, and all murderers of the proper sacred llama standard be declared, like the British sovereign, incapable of doing wrong? Passages like the following will then be read with wonder, that a judge could have spoken so tamely in such a clement direction. Said Judge Davis yesterday in his admirable charge:—"The effect upon the accused and upon his excellent friends of your verdict should make you act with caution and care, but without hesitation where the evidence constrains you so to act. We cannot help feeling deeply—all will feel deeply—if you convict of the capital offence; we shall sympathize with the circle of friends that surround him." Foster had a wife and friends, and so had Nixon. God knows whether they deserved any sympathy, or whether the effect which a verdict of a capital offence would produce upon them was instanced as inducing to "caution and care." The shades of the murdered seemed sufficiently near to the judicial bench in these cases to hide the "excellent friends" of the prisoners at the bar. If the grass-grown mould upon Fisk's grave has prevented his shadow from coming between justice and the friends of its victim, so much the better for the victim. The "excellent friends" of the murdered man must have taken a very airy form that they presented no object to the judicial vision. Is not the quality of mercy strained through a strange sieve of time when compassion is lost in the process for those who were bereaved but two and twenty months ago? Then a human being was shot down like a dog. To-day the slayer looks pleasantly forward to forty-eight months in prison garb. Will justice be satisfied with this lame and impotent conclusion? The law says that justice is satisfied; but will that inspire respect for the law, or (with the knife and pistol ruffian) for life, which the law is supposed to protect?

WITH THE ELECTION the blackmailers, in the shape of clubs and independent organizations, appear upon the scene. They are all endeavoring to strike the candidates for money. They are all of a class, whether sailing under the colors of reform, labor or nationalities, and if the candidates are wise they will give them kicks instead of coppers.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for a few words which will fix the crime of the Kelsey murder is a handsome sum of money, and Governor Dix offers it for the public service indicated. We need hardly say, further, that the party in such a case as this, turning State's evidence, though a principal in the murder, is absolved in his confession from the penalty of the crime.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Kent Jarvis, of Ohio, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Lowe, Minister to China, called upon President Grant yesterday.

General George Peabody Esq. of Washington, is staying at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Speaker D. C. Johnson, of Oswego, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Boston, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Washington.

Colonel W. P. Craig, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is registered at the Astor House.

Commodore Guest and Commander James E. Jett, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, who has been travelling in Europe for several months past, arrived by the Thuringia on Tuesday night, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Relatives are not alone displeasing when they are dependants. They are more offensive when they oppose one's designs. In Bath, England, Mr. John Bright's niece, the Misses Ashworth, were laid in denunciation of the ministerial

candidate, and in Stanton, Miss Caroline Briggs, niece of Mr. Stanton, worked hard against her uncle's present colleague, Mr. Henry James.

THE DEATH OF G. W. FORD—A DESPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT.

[From the St. Louis Globe, Oct. 26.]

The despatch from the President to Mr. Blackton, at whose residence in Chicago Mr. Charles W. Ford breathed his last, shows the esteem in which the deceased was held by one who knew him long and well:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1873.
The announcement of the death of G. W. Ford, at your house last evening, surprised and shocked me. He has been one of my oldest and truest friends. A man above reproach, universally respected and beloved by all who knew him, his loss will be felt by an acquaintance as that of a kind brother and friend.
U. S. GRANT.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Philip St. George Cooke, now in command of the Department of the Lakes, has been placed on the retired list. General George Crook, Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, now in command of the Department of Arizona, has been appointed Brigadier General. Vice Consul, retired, of the Department of the Lakes and the Department of the East have been abolished, and the command is now simply the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by General Hancock.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Captain Charles H. Ballwin is detached from duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to command the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., relieving Captain Paul Shirley, who is ordered as executive at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Captain William E. Hopkins is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to command the Benicia, relieving Captain A. G. Cary, who is ordered home.

ART MATTERS.

The Sale at Clinton Hall To-Night.
This evening, at half past seven o'clock, the sale will begin at Clinton Hall of the magnificent specimens of artistic furniture belonging to the late Le Grand Lockwood. Their variety, beauty, princeliness and artistic value have attracted toward them a great deal of attention. The second evening's sale will take place to-morrow night at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 517 Broadway.

General Di Cesnola in Turin.

General Di Cesnola, on his way to Cyprus, there to continue his excavations, stopped in Turin, and was entertained by Count Sclopis, who will be remembered as the President of the Alabama arbitration at Geneva. At the entertainment Count Sclopis and his wife were joined by the time the magnificent silver services which had been presented to them severally by the United States Government and the Government of Turin. Count Sclopis, who has recently acquired the English tongue, and who in giving the toast spoke in English, out of compliment to the guest of the hour, and in allusion to the adoption it had become, said that he could not have desired a more fitting occasion in which to have employed the services of the most distinguished of all the more graceful coming from one who had taken from the first a very great interest in the Cyprian antiquities, and who, besides having been President of the Geneva arbitration, had ministered with Balbo and Cavour, Chief Justice, President of the Italian Senate, and is at present President of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin. It is reasonable to expect that the excavations General Di Cesnola is at present making in Cyprus will result in something, at least, as valuable as the collection of Cyprian antiquities at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Fourteenth street.

LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

A TRANSLATION of the great work on "Japan and the Japanese," by A. Humbert, the Swiss Envoy to the East, will soon appear in London, the version being by Mrs. C. Hoey, and the work profusely illustrated.

JOEL MUNSSELL, of Albany, is about printing a "History of the Pequod Settlement" including the towns of Bristol and Bremen, in the State of Maine. The work is written by Professor John Johnston.

THE TITLE OF MR. BORROW'S new book, will be "Romano-Lavo-Lit: Word-Book of the Romans, or English Gipsy Language." It will contain many pieces in Gipsy, illustrative of the way of speaking and thinking of the Gipsies, and a number of specimens of their poetry and an account of certain Gipsies, or places inhabited by them, and of various things pertaining to Gipsy life in England.

MR. H. VAN LAM, the translator of M. Taine's "History of English Literature," is engaged on a version of Molière, which will be illustrated with thirty original etchings by foreign artists. It is nearly a century since Molière's plays have been printed in English.

A JAPANESE TRANSLATION has been made of Mr. S. Smiles' "Self-Help." The English work forms an octavo of about 500 pages. In Japanese it has been expanded into a book of 1,500 or 2,000 pages.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL is announced at Dublin, called the *Irish Independent Trade and Labour Journal*.

A SAD CASE of undue devotion to the interests of learning was that of the late Herr Pietraszewski, formerly Prussian Consul at Teheran, and afterwards an Oriental professor in the University of Berlin. His later years were entirely devoted to a new translation of the works of Zoroaster, which he not only undertook to write, but to print at his own cost. In the end he died with his works unfinished, and left his unfortunate widow absolutely penniless.